

# **USAID CAPACITY BUILDING IN THE ENVIRONMENT:**

## **A Case Study of the Central American Commission for Environment and Development**

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# **USAID Capacity Building in the Environment: A Case Study of the Central American Commission for Environment and Development**

## Summary of the Development of the CCAD and of USAID's Support<sup>1</sup>

During the decade of the 1980s, international research and conservation organizations, development agencies, policymakers, and globally minded citizens became concerned about the increasing rate of environmental degradation particularly deforestation in tropical areas. Accumulated evidence indicated, for example, that if changes were not implemented, the world's tropical forests soon would be radically diminished. As awareness of the links between economic development and environmental degradation grew, Central American<sup>2</sup> governments, despite ongoing civil conflicts in several countries, began in 1987 to develop a plan to save the remaining forests of the isthmus.

In 1989, numerous actors, primarily the presidents and environmental officials of five of the region's countries, capitalized on these and other favorable trends and established a regional force for action the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (Comisi\u00f3n Centroamericana para el Ambiente y el Desarrollo, CCAD). CCAD provided the region's national governments with a forum for a unified pursuit of environmental stability. The Commission's structure, approved by the region's presidents, elicits the participation of each country in turn through an annually rotating presidency. It also empowers an executive secretariat, based permanently in Guatemala, to coordinate ongoing policy dialogue between countries. The regional environmental offices of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) were among the most important advocates supporting this institution-building process.

During the first four years of the Commission's existence, USAID supported the CCAD Executive Secretariat's goal of developing the capacity to coordinate the views of environmental officials from each country. During this period, the Commission focused on regional planning, harmonization of environmental laws, and strengthening of national environmental commissions, while keeping its size small and its leadership unrestricted by cumbersome bureaucracy. In 1990 and 1991, CCAD coordinated the development of a regional action plan to address tropical forest degradation. In 1992, CCAD coordinated the development of the Central American Agenda on Environment and Development to present at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Throughout this period, USAID provided support in key areas identified in collaboration with the Commission. When the CCAD helped guide the Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development into being in 1993 and 1994, USAID responded with the design of a new regional program to help the Commission promote integration of environmental issues into economic, social development, legislative reform, and other areas. In recent years, the Agency's counsel to CCAD has emphasized financial management, conflict resolution, decentralization, and a more focused environmental agenda.

Over the last seven years, USAID recommended numerous ways that CCAD could build

upon the region's existing awareness of environment and development issues. USAID has also helped CCAD develop methods to integrate stakeholders at all levels of society into the planning process, to broaden the Commission's networks of environmental contacts, and to maintain momentum on environmental policy issues at the regional level. CCAD has used USAID support to move toward being a financially independent institution, leveraging increasing financial support from its member countries and other donors (see Annex 1, Figure 1). USAID has also worked to maintain an informal coordination of environmental assistance programming with other donor organizations.

USAID's continuing support largely responded to the priorities of the Central American officials, participating citizens, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in CCAD programming and events. In the eyes of many participants in the process, the Commission's Executive Secretary showed dynamic initiative and vision and provided stability from the outset. CCAD continues to facilitate regional cooperation, a service that has been extremely useful for channeling assistance from USAID and other donors to Central American initiatives. Increasingly, CCAD's presence helps promote the integration of environmental concerns into other sectors at the national level.

Box 1 offers a chronological overview of direct USAID investment in CCAD.

### **Activities in 1989-90**

The CCAD emerged when Central American nations agreed to cooperate on environmental issues in an effort to facilitate peace in the strife-torn region. During the Esquipulas II summit in Guatemala in 1987, the concept of environmentally sustainable development, popularized by the work of the World Commission on Environment and Development and others, became the foundation for cooperation in the region. In November 1989, the directors of the Forest Service offices of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua agreed to ask the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support a Tropical Forestry Action Plan for Central America (TFAP-CA). A month later, the presidents of the region met and signed an agreement to establish the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD). This new institution's mandate was to promote regional cooperation on the appropriate use of natural resources, the control of pollution, and the stability of ecological systems. Later, with the endorsement of the Central American Council for Sustainable Development, this mandate was expanded to include support to the Council, which aims to promote a regional approach to "economic growth with social equity, . . . through the transformation of production systems and consumption patterns based on the ecological equilibrium and vital support of the region."<sup>3</sup>

Meanwhile, USAID's Regional Office on Central American Programs, then the only regional donor office with such a broad environmental program, initiated its Regional Environmental and Natural Resource Management (RENARM)<sup>4</sup> program. Through RENARM, USAID began to assist the new Commission by funding its operational budget and providing technical assistance directly through project staff and through an agreement with the Center for International Development and Environment (CIDE) of the World Resources Institute (WRI) in

Washington, D.C.<sup>5</sup> USAID also expanded its ongoing assistance to the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Center (CATIE), which was slated to develop the TFAP-CA in early 1990. In addition, USAID's regional and bilateral activities supported indigenous peoples' institutions, biodiversity, integrated pest management, wildlands management, and forest protection. Collaboration on these activities with international conservation NGOs and regional educational institutions provided additional opportunities for CCAD initiatives to succeed.

From the beginning, USAID's regional office vigorously supported CCAD, providing leadership to other sections of the Agency in the areas of environmental protection and regional action. USAID assisted CCAD in assuming a coordinating role in the TFAP process, which was initiated in early 1990. In doing so, the Commission was adopting an initiative with high visibility in the region.

### **Activities in 1991-92**

In mid-1991, the TFAP process resulted in a regional action plan to conserve Central America's tropical forests. The Commission had coordinated an important operation a success that helped demonstrate its growing capacities in regional coordination. The TFAP strategy provoked a regional examination of the role of the state and the community, and their relationship to each other, in supporting environmentally sustainable development. This examination, in turn, led participating nations to begin assessing the state of their forests and considering reforms of forestry legislation. The letter was an important step, because existing laws often constrained local people's ability to practice sustainable forest management. This process led to the development and adoption of guidelines for forestry concessions. In addition, CCAD helped leverage bilateral support for approximately 18 different projects totaling \$50 million; these funds were disbursed through national environmental institutions. These new resources and their distribution at the highest levels made CCAD's role in raising additional funds and providing technical policy assistance to national legislative bodies a visible and necessary component of Central American governments' efforts in the forestry sector. CCAD began a string of successes in focusing the attention of Central America's foreign ministries on environmental issues through consecutive conventions on biodiversity, forestry, climate change, and hazardous wastes.

Support from USAID helped CCAD build a consultative process in each country, and then regionally, to develop a consensus-based Central American Agenda on Environment and Development to take to the 1992 UNCED meetings in Brazil. These accomplishments further heightened CCAD's credibility throughout the region. The pressure to be active in the environment and development, which stemmed from UNCED, propelled regional governments to examine their own legal frameworks relating to environment. The need to share information in this process led to creation of an Inter-Parliamentary Council on Environment and Development for Central America, now yet another of the contact networks for promoting CCAD's policy coordination efforts.

### **Activities in 1993-94**

Soon afterward, efforts to harmonize forestry concession regulations led to the drafting of a regional Convention for the Management and Conservation of Natural Forest Ecosystems and

the Development of Forest Plantations. The ratification of this Convention in 1993 advanced the creation of the Central American Council on Forests under CCAD to unite the region's forest service directors, TFAP country coordinators, and regional networks of farmers' unions, forest-based industry organizations, and women's environmental groups.

During the early 1990s, regional integration of environmental and development issues intensified as increasingly democratic structures emerged in each country. This trend toward broader societal participation continues today. These three regional non-governmental networks the Regional Consultative Forum on Women and Development, the Indigenous and Small Farmer Council on Community Forestry, and the Central American Forest Industries Council continue to have a strong role in regional forestry and biodiversity decision-making. Their regional legitimacy and institutional relevance was consolidated, however, through their initial involvement with CCAD.

Despite these successes, the problem of insufficient capacity to enforce the Conventions remained. For example, fora established to build regional economic or social ties did not address the environment. Pressure grew for a higher-level agreement to develop linkages between the environment and other sectors in the region. The following year, the presidents of the Central American countries launched the Alliance for Sustainable Development (ALIDES), a regional plan to promote peace, democracy, and sustainable development. The official Alliance agreement was signed in 1994 at the Central American Environmental Summit in Nicaragua. At this summit, the Central American presidents invited the international community to support them in their efforts, and the United States government responded by signing the "Conjunto CentroAmerica USA" (Central America USA Agreement), or CONCAUSA. CCAD, although only mandated to promote activities in the environment sector, became the primary driving force behind the institutionalization of the Alliance. Under the System of Integration for Central America (SICA), the Alliance umbrella included regional cooperative institutions in environment (CCAD), legislation (through the Central American Parliament, PARLACEN), economics (through the Permanent Treaty Secretary for Economic Integration in Central America, SIECA), municipal cooperation (through the Federation of Municipalities of the Central American Isthmus, FEMICA), and other areas. Because CCAD had been in existence for five years, it took on a guiding role in the formation and development of strategy for these new institutions. In doing so, CCAD's own mandate one aimed at integrating environmental concerns into sectoral approaches came to play a significant role in this task.

### **Activities in 1995-96 and Beyond**

In response to CONCAUSA, USAID launched the Regional Project for the Central American Environment (PROARCA) in 1995 to promote the effective regional stewardship of key natural resources in support of sustainable development. Components of this activity include the development and consolidation of a Central American system of marine, coastal, and terrestrial protected areas, and the promotion of a strengthened regional regulatory and enforcement framework for environmental protection. In a new and expanded agreement between USAID and CCAD, assistance is provided to strengthen the Commission's administrative and financial operations; organize a regional information clearinghouse; establish national and

regional networks of environmental professionals; harmonize environmental legislation from the national to the regional level; organize regional and national fora to build consensus and increase participation around biodiversity, urban pollution, and other environmental issues; and develop a Central American strategy to coordinate environmental assistance from donors. Since 1994, CCAD's Executive Secretariat has grown from three to 18 staff, plus consultants. The ministers or directors of environment in each country have added a full-time liaison person to their staffs and have agreed that the CCAD President be supported by a Deputy Executive Secretary to keep the president fully informed and maintain strong contacts with other member countries. Throughout the last seven years, numerous USAID activities, in addition to direct support, have helped advance environmental and development efforts in the region. This has complemented CCAD's goals and helped leverage other donor funds for similar projects (see Box 2).

## Analysis of USAID's Capacity Building in the Environment

### **The Results of USAID's Support for CCAD's Increased Capacity**

#### *Within the Region*

CCAD has become one of the most widely respected and influential institutions in the region's environmental and political arenas. Central American leaders' continued enthusiasm for coordinating their efforts through regional events facilitated by the Commission, has combined with the dynamism and openness of the Commission's staff and members, other donor involvement, and USAID's support for CCAD's institutional strengthening to effect this change. CCAD is uniquely capable of orchestrating regional fora to attain consensus on the complex environmental, social, and political issues that transect national boundaries in Central America. Its regional focus has promoted a broader mandate and greater cooperation between agricultural and environmental research and educational institutions in the region. Its effectiveness in promoting proposals relates to its access to top decision-makers in the region and institutional commitment to participatory processes. Combined, these advantages encourage stakeholders ranging from non-governmental organizations to presidents to endorse its initiatives.

CCAD's size and mandate have grown in recent years in response to Alliance-driven interest from donors and demands for support from governments. The Executive Secretariat now manages a variety of programs. These include an information project that is producing a report on environment and development in Central America, establishing an electronic mail network to link regional cooperators, and documenting the Commission's history; an effort to harmonize environmental legislation across the region's borders; a comparative risk assessment project to help Central Americans set priorities for national pollution prevention; national councils on biodiversity, which are being established to integrate consideration of biodiversity conservation into the wider policy arenas in each

country; and active negotiation of Alliance initiatives with donors and ministries. The Commission now acts as a catalyst for regional discussions upon which donors can build. For example, CCAD recently convened a meeting of the Commission representatives from El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua to discuss environmental problems in the Gulf of Fonseca. Neighboring countries now appear resolved to address sensitive resource utilization conflicts and issues. Support for new environmental initiatives in this coastal area will be addressed by USAID's regional office. CCAD's advantages in this regard have enabled it to provide strong leadership in the development of other regional Alliance institutions such as SICA and the Commission's own Council on Forests and Protected Areas. It has also been successful using initial USAID support to leverage contributions for regional environmental initiatives from other donors. Regional governments have slowly begun to include more of their own funds to cover CCAD costs. The institution's practice of using consultative workshops to promote consensus on environmental issues is well-established. As the focus on national integration increases and coordination efforts increasingly reach the grassroots level, more consideration is being given to the inclusion of indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups in sustainable development policymaking.

### *Outside the Region*

CCAD's efforts have drawn attention from governments outside the region. The unified approach Central American governments have taken to meet environmental challenges in the region may have made possible more rapid accomplishment of the Summit of the Americas Action Plan, especially with respect to biodiversity conservation, energy, environmental legislation, and economic development. CCAD also shares its experiences in promoting sustainable development outside the region. For example, CCAD's Executive Secretary is contributing to development of the upcoming Summit on Sustainable Development in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The Commission has also begun recruiting support from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) constituencies, through recent agreements such as the Conjunto CentroAmerica-Mexico (CONCAMEX) and Conjunto CentroAmerica-Canada (CONCANADA).

### **The Role of USAID**

USAID's assistance has played a vital role in the institutional growth of CCAD, beginning with the provision of flexible program funding (see Box 1.) This funding allowed the Commission's most essential administrative and program operations to take place during a period in which CCAD was establishing itself as the principal regional forum for the consideration of environmental issues at the presidential level. This assistance has continued through the years as CCAD endeavored to broaden its donor funding and to obtain the annual contributions required from each of the Central American country members.

Another principal source of USAID-supported assistance has been through international environmental institutions and NGOs such as Conservation International, the Nature Conservancy, World Wildlife Fund, and the World Resources Institute (WRI). For example, WRI

has provided ongoing and flexible advisory services, training, and strategic planning assistance to the CCAD at both the regional Executive Secretariat level and the national level since 1990. The major steps in this process have included assisting CCAD and CATIE to manage the TFAP-CA in 1990-91, and to include stakeholders not traditionally included in high-level policymaking processes; helping to build a regional process of consultation on development of a Central American Agenda on Environment and Development for presentation at UNCED; helping national governments reform forest concession legislation in the context of the Convention on Forests; providing capacity-building and diagnostic workshops in all countries on problem identification, conflict resolution, and facilitation; providing ongoing technical assistance on a wide variety of strategic planning, consultation, and other topics; and currently, supporting CCAD in developing its Central American report on environment and development and other efforts.

In addition to these sources of support, USAID provided assistance through its on-site personnel. For example, USAID helped CCAD diversify its funding sources and develop long-term financial sustainability, providing a key contribution to the Commission. To this end, USAID staff worked with CCAD to approach other donor organizations and the national governments in the region, and referred donors interested in regional environmental issues to the CCAD for ideas on priority funding needs and programs.

USAID also provided collegial support to CCAD in the latter's attempt to broaden the networks of environmental NGOs and contacts with whom Commission staff collaborated. CCAD now has broad and credible relationships with many such organizations.

Counsel with high-level USAID regional staff has also been an important factor in CCAD's development. This association and direct support helped to strengthen the Commission's reputation and influence in the region through discussions and public relations with USAID bilateral missions, donor agencies, government ministers, and others. Agency staff helped to solidify CCAD's leadership role and encourage other donors, including the Nordic countries, Canada, and the United Nations Development Program to coordinate efforts in support of CCAD initiatives. Senior USAID staff have given talks at CCAD Executive Committee meetings; urged regional governments to honor their annual payments in support of the Commission; and given high-priority attention to the resolution of CCAD financial and administrative problems. The latter resolution led to provisional financial certification of the Commission by USAID, an achievement that has made it more attractive to other donors in the process. These efforts illustrate the close, supportive relationship CCAD has had with USAID's regional office personnel.

## Conclusion

It is difficult to attribute to one agency the specific results of a convergence of processes. So many influences are involved in the building of a new institution, particularly one operating at a regional level. Central American presidents, environment ministers, forestry and parks officials, bilateral and multilateral donor organizations, international and regional NGOs, and countless individuals were involved in providing support to and initiating activities in collaboration with CCAD over the last seven years.

USAID's role in supporting CCAD's development and increasing capacity in the Central American region, however, has had some unique characteristics. The Agency's advice, timely financial input, technical assistance, coordination with other donors, and complementary activities illustrated a risk-taking, "faith-in-local-processes" attitude that can be partially credited for increasing investment in and support of the Commission from other donors; and perhaps on a wider scale, for improved environmental protection of the region. The following are specific approaches that, through this experience, have been proven to work—approaches that other donor agencies may wish to consider in supporting capacity development in the environment.

## **Lessons Learned from USAID's Support for CCAD Capacity Development**

### *Provide Consistent and Timely Support*

USAID provided a series of long-term investments in CCAD through consistent, timely funding of operating costs. In addition, the Agency provided specialized technical assistance at times when the Commission was only beginning to demonstrate its capabilities, such as during the development of the TFAP-CA and the Central American Agenda.

### *Use Integrated Channels of Support*

USAID provided direct support through funding for core operations, ongoing technical assistance, and collaboration with USAID staff. These methods were bolstered by USAID's indirect contributions. For example, investment in CATIE's capacity development during the 1980s made it possible for that institution to carry out its role in developing the regional TFAP. In addition, investment in the Maya forest region through USAID's Maya Biosphere Project has enhanced discussion and progress on the creation of a biological corridor in the region, a core focus of recent CCAD initiatives. USAID has also helped create access for CCAD staff to other donors and government officials and supported opportunities for CCAD to participate in international fora, such as the Joint Implementation program on Global Climate Change. The Agency has also advocated that the support of other donors for specific projects, such as that for a new European Union effort called Frontera Agricola, be channeled through CCAD to the implementing institution. These efforts have helped increase the Commission's viability and visibility.

A possible exception has been limited USAID coordination between regional and bilateral units in Central America. The lack of optimal integration on this front has constrained somewhat the progress CCAD has been able to achieve in national environmental policy coordination.

### *Support Local Priorities*

While providing advice on institutional matters, USAID and its technical assistance providers (at least half of whom are required to be from the region) acted primarily to facilitate the achievement of Central American priorities in environmental coordination. These individuals refrained from

imposing concerns from outside the region. For example, the Comparative Risk Assessment program in pollution prevention assembled Central American pollution specialists to determine the top three priorities within that sector. Continuance of pollution prevention initiatives will directly complement the progress made through previous activities in biodiversity, forestry, and agriculture, with the pressing needs of Central American industries and urban centers in air and water pollution, waste management, and soil contamination.

### *Support Local Leaders*

Energetic, insightful leadership is a critical ingredient in successful institutions and Central America has dedicated environmental professionals in every country. USAID provided technical and programmatic guidance to the committed presidents and ministers of the region, and to the Commission's Executive Secretary and Council leaders, to accomplish the work they wanted to do and could do. Its promotion of a "lean" organization preempted the bulky mechanisms common to larger, more bureaucratic structures and allowed the Commission's capable heads to advance their cause freely during the early years.

### *Support Appropriate Institutional Structures*

Key support provided by USAID to strengthen CCAD during its first years included supporting CCAD's commitment to keep itself small and flexible; helping to establish state-of-the-art financial management; promoting funding diversity vis-à-vis the donor and regional governmental communities; supporting strategic development processes to focus the Commission's agenda; and helping to broaden the Commission's networks of environmental contacts.

Today the need for appropriate institutional structures is changing as CCAD's Executive Secretariat undergoes its transition from a small, policy-focused unit to a larger entity with wide coordination responsibilities under the Alliance. The Secretariat has grown faster than expected since the Alliance was signed. This rapid expansion is encouraging CCAD to dedicate significant amounts of time and financial resources to ensure the development of personnel policies, establishment of internal coordination and consensus-building processes, and enactment of reporting and evaluation procedures to share information and make decisions internally. USAID should continue its support of this kind of capacity-building at CCAD.

### *Support Appropriate Capacity-Building Measures.*

USAID supported CCAD initiatives in the use and dissemination of participatory and consultative methods for environmental policymaking by involving stakeholders in a vertical decision-making process on regional agreements, in conflict resolution, and in decentralization to new environmental networks throughout the region. For example, CCAD's involvement of non-governmental organizations, forest industries, women's groups, and indigenous peoples in the TFAP-CA gave the process legitimacy at many levels of society in Central America. USAID will need to continue such support to CCAD in several areas. These include promoting the dialogue on national-level integration of the environment in development; coordinating donor programs at the regional level; and continuing efforts to bring the Commission's regional successes to the sub-national level

by involving local governments, indigenous peoples, rural communities, women, and other vulnerable sectors of society; and obtaining the financial contributions mandated by its original agreement from member countries.

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<sup>1</sup> Author's Note: While many factors were involved in the development of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), this study focuses on the role of United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The authors and individuals consulted to prepare this report recognize the credit that is due to the Central American officials and leaders involved, and the contributions of other donors, individuals, and organizations.

<sup>2</sup> The Central American region is comprised of Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

<sup>3</sup> Central American Alliance for Sustainable Development, 1994, p. 4.

<sup>4</sup> RENARM was a six-year (FY 1989-95), \$60 million initiative that stimulated and worked in partnership with Central American and U.S.-based environmental NGOs, public sector regional and national institutions, and the private sector. The program aimed to understand and reverse the serious deterioration of Central America's natural resource base through policy initiatives and technical support to governments; strengthened environmental awareness; and initiatives in biodiversity conservation, sustainable agriculture, and forestry.

<sup>5</sup> WRI's Center (CIDE) was known for its package of support to environmental policy-making processes in developing countries. It combined technical support, assistance in building consultative and participatory processes, and strategy-development facilitation to strengthen local capacities in this area. WRI was implementing similar efforts in developing nations through the USAID Global Bureau Environment Planning and Management program.

# ANNEX I. GRAPHICS

FIGURE I. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS TO CCAD OPERATING COSTS, 1994 TO 1996

COUNTRY	1994		1995		1996		Total Outstanding
	Contribution	Outstanding	Contribution	Outstanding	Contribution	Outstanding	
Guatemala	10,689.00	9,311.00		20,000.00		20,000.00	49,311.00
El Salvador	20,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00	20,000.00
Honduras		20,000.00		20,000.00		20,000.00	60,000.00
Nicaragua	17,874.05	2,125.95		20,000.00		20,000.00	42,125.95
Costa Rica	20,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00	20,000.00
Panama			20,000.00			20,000.00	20,000.00
Belize		20,000.00		20,000.00		20,000.00	60,000.00
TOTALS	68,563.05	51,436.95	60,000.00	80,000.00		140,000.00	271,436.95

Source: CCAD, June 1996

FIGURE 2. STATE OF RATIFICATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN AGREEMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,  
AS OF JUNE 15, 1996

ESTADO DE RATIFICACION DE CONVENIOS CENTROAMERICANOS  
NORMATIVOS DE GESTION/PROTECCION AMBIENTAL  
AL 15.06.96

CONVENIOS/TRATADOS	C. RICA	SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	BELICE
Biodiversidad Río. 13.06.1992	30.6.94 Rat.	19.5.94 Rat.	21.2.95 Rat.	28.10.95 Rat.	28.10.95 Rat.	17.06.95 Rat.	30.10.93 Rat.
Cambio Climático, Río 13.06.92	04.07.94 D.L. 7414	10.08.95 Rat.	28.03.95 Rat.	28.07.95 Rat.	4.10.95 Dep.	27.01.95 Dep.	13.10.95 Rat.
Biodiversidad Managua, 05.06.1992	12.12.94 Dep.	19.05.94 Rat.	22.10.93 Dep.	21.02.95 Rat.	23.10.95 Rat.	26.05.95 Dep.	No ha rat.
Cambio Climático, Guatemala, 29.10.1993	06.07.95 Rat.	28.07.94 Dep.	22.10.93 Dep.	29.07.95 Rat.	19.11.92 Rat.	26.05.95 Dep.	14.07.94 Rat.
Protección de Bosques Guatemala 29.10.1993	06.03.96 Rat.	24.08.94 Rat.	02.02.94 Rat.	Ratificado, fecha confusa.	No Rat.	9.05.95 Rat.	No está Rat.
Creación CCAD San Isidro del Gral 12.12.93	02.04.91 Rat.	14.01.92 Dep.	22.10.93 Dep.	18.07.95 Dep. Rat D.L. 1490	19.11.92 Rat. D.L. 61-92	No es Parte	No es Parte
Protocolo al Convenio de Creación CCAD	8.06.95 Rat.	14.01.92 Dep.	22.10.93 Dep.	18.07.95 Dep.	No ratificado	En Asamblea Legis. para adhesión	No Inf
Movimiento Transfronterizo de Desechos Peligrosos Panamá, 11.12.92	20.07.95 Rat.	21.01.93 Rat.	24.02.94 Rat.	20.07.94 Rat.	11.12.92 Actualmente en Asamblea Legis- lativa Nacional	26.06.95 Dep.	No Inf
Recreación SIECA/ Protocolo de Guatemala	No Rat.	08.08.95 Depósito	06.05.96 Depósito	08.08.95 Depósito	08.08.95 Depósito	No es parte	No es parte
Creación SICA/ Protocolo de Teguci- galpa, 13.12.91	Ley No 7502 del 08.06.95 Depósito 26.06.95	05.06.92 Depósito	13.08.93 Depósito	08.06.92 Depósito	14.07.92 Depósito	26.03.96 Depósito	No es parte
Creación de Consejos Desarrollo Sostenible/ ALIDES, 12.10.94	D.E. No 23671- MIRENEM del 23.09.94	D.E. No 75- MICDES del 25.08.95	D.L. No 52-87	D.E. No PCM- 013-96 del 23.04.96	No Creado	No Creado	No Creado

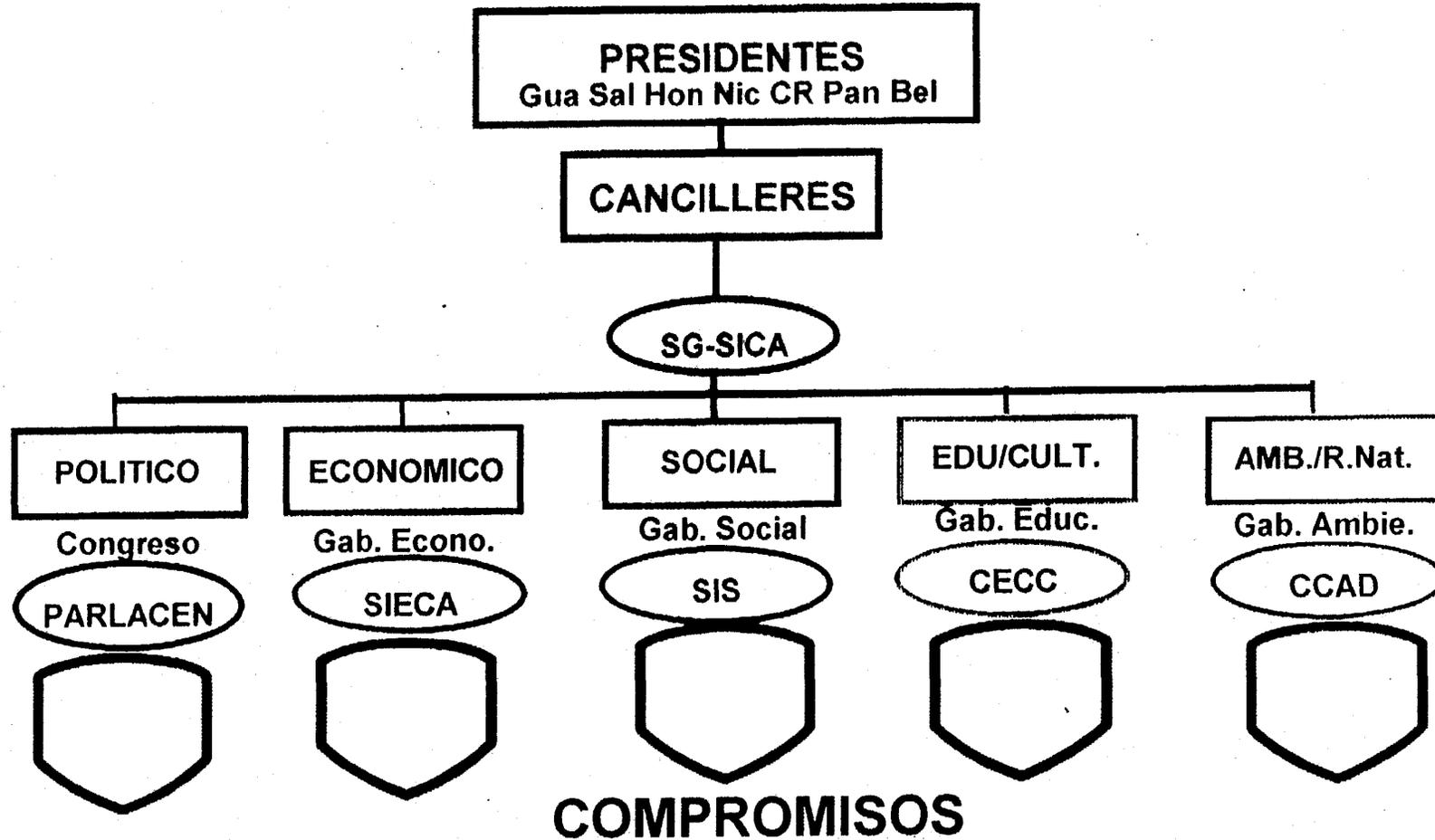
ACLARACIONES:

- 1) Depósito: Significa que el correspondiente instrumento de depósito ha sido debidamente entregado en la Cancillería de Guatemala o en las Naciones Unidas.
- 2) Ratificado/No ratificado: Significa que se ha aprobado (o no) el correspondiente instrumento de Ratificación por el Organismo Legislativo.
- 3) No Info: Significa que no hemos podido obtener información sobre ratificación ni sobre depósito.
- 4) No es Parte: Significa que el país no firmó el convenio original ni se adhiere al mismo.

FIGURE 3. CENTRAL AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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## Alianza Centroamericana para el Desarrollo Sostenible



### COMPROMISOS

Ambientales  
Legislación, Rec. Nat., Biodiversidad, Rec. Forest., Impacto Amb., Ord. Terr., Agua, Aire, Suelo, Energía, Contaminación, Ciencia, Educación, Finanzas, Información.